NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTED VOTES FOR NEW-YORK. WHE GRANT MANAGERS SHIPPING NEGROES INTO THE STATE-CIXTY SENT FROM PETERS-BURG, VA., ON SATURDAY-MORE TO COME,

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have the most trustworthy information authenticated by a personal friend of mine, a gentleman of the highest respectability and a resident of Richmond, Va., that negroes in large numbers are being sent from that city and Petersburg for the purpose of swelling the fraudulent vote contemplated by the Grant managers in New-York City and the country towns. A band of 60 colored men were shipped from Petersburg last Saturday night, and they are to be reënforced by a much larger number this week.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1872.

THE CONTEST IN THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT. THE HON. J. S. THAYER, E. O. PERRIN, AND GEN. BARNUM AT TROY—THE LIBERALS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—THE CAMPAIGN TO BE PROSE-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TROY, Oct. 23 .- In spite of the rain, so large s crowe turned out to attend the Liberal meeting to-night that the large hall in the Court-house was packed the Hon. J. S. Thayer, the Hon. E. O. Perrin, and Gen. Genry A. Barnum. The enthusiasm was great, and the names of Greeley and Kernan were cheered as often as State. A spirit of confidence and determination prevails Repaselaer and Washington, our friends have strong hopes of electing their nominee, Adin Thayer, although the District went Republican last year, at the election for State Scuator, by about 4,000 majority. The known Liberal Republicans number over 1,000 in the District, and the Grant candidate, Capt. Smart, is so appopular with his own party that Thayer will get a large number of votes from that quarter. The Liberal campaign will be pushed with increasing vigor up to the day of

THE XIIITH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

BRISK CONTEST IN DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA-LIBERALS ACTIVE AND CONFIDENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 23 .- There has been no contest in this Congress District in the past six years hich equaled in vigor the one new progressing. Each party is making great efforts and each acknowledges that the fight is exceedingly close, but thinks the and has increased his majority every time, until, in 1870, it was over 2,60). In that campaign the Democrats broke down and practically sbandoned the field before the election. Now, every thing is changed. The Liberals have a strong and very and pushing his antagonist hard. Ketcham's friends say that he never before had such a hard battle to fight. are some Liberals who will vote for Ketcham on account of personal friendship, believing him to be no admirer cause they think Ketcham has had the office long enough. and others because he has not given them the offices one class will about balance the other. In Dutchess County, the Liberals claim that Whitehouse will run shead of Greeley, and in Columbia, Ketcham will proba-

bly get more votes than Grant. The Liberals say that this city, which gave Ketcham 900 majority in 1870, can be carried for Whitehouse. They look for Whitehouse's election by a majority of between 500 and 1,000.

The Presidential contest here looks exceedingly encouraging. The Pennsylvania swindling election has apparently had the effect of setting the Liberals at work with more determination instead of dispiriting them. None of the Republicans who took position for Greeley at the opening of the campaign show any signs of abandoning the fight. They include many of the best men in the district, and are as true as steel. The lowest estimate of the Liberal Republican strength in Dutchess is 700—enough to turn the county and give it to Greeley by 300 majority. Greeley's majority in Columbia is estimated at 600.

A HIGH-TONED SPEECH FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

UNLIMITED ABUSE OF MR. GREELEY AND THE

TRIBUNE—SPECIMEN RENOMINATION "ARGU-MENTS"—A NOVEL EXPLANATION OF THE SOUTHERN DEET — A DELUGE OF SLANG, PALSEHOOD, AND VITUPERATION.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!

CLYDE, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 22 .- No history of this Presidential campaign that may in future be written will be complete unless it contains a full, ver don't mean one of those carefully written productions prepared for a New-York audience, in which every sentence and every word is carefully weighed with the ex-pectation that it will be read at every breakfast-table in the city the next morning, and spread broadcast throughout the entire country, but one of those matchless stump speeches of his with which he inflicts country audiences. not expecting that his words will reach other ears. I heard, when I first came into this part of New York, that "Roscoe," as the people all speak of him here, disdaining to discuss any of the momentous issues that are now engaging the country's attention, was devoting himthe most bitter, indecent, and undignified personal abuse of his political opponents, and that, at his special request, no reports of his speeches were made. I therefore determined to hear him when the first opportunity was presented, and to report fairly and impartially one of his speeches. That opportunity came But little preparation for the meeting had apparently been made. I conclude that Clyde has no "Wide-Awake" Club, as none took part in the out-door business of the occasion. This was left to about 50 torch-bearers from Newark, who were unusually well drilled, and whose maneuvers under the trees in the public parks, after the close of the meeting, were very creditable. The Town Hall, which will hold from 500 to 700 people, was crowded to overflowing shortly after the doors were open, and I was told that some were unable to gain ad-

I took a seat in the audionce, desiring that the Senator should speak without the restraint which the known presence of a reporter might produce. He had not proeeeded far in his speech when he discovered me quietly making notes, and then the people of Clyde witnessed a making notes, and then the people of Clyde witnessed a seene which will probably not be repeated during the whole course of this most extraordinary campaign. A senator of the United States standing before a portion of his constituents to discuss the most important questions ever presented to the people, except those growing out of the late war, turned aside to heap personal abuse upon a newspaper man whom not one of his audience knew, or had probably ever heard of, and, as he himself said in his speech, changed the tenor of his remarks for that very purpose. As these personal attacks had noth ing to do with the Senator's argument (what he said is not at all described by that term). I will give one or two specimens of them at this point, and omit all reference to them in the abstract of the speech which will follow. Having declared that the ejecth on in New-York and Kings Counties would, this year, be an honest one, he turned to where The Trusune reporter sat, and said: "And now, if there is in this hall an emissary of The New-York Trusuns of there is such a person hidden away in any corner of this room, where he suppased he would not be seen, I hope he will put that down." Again, when he referred to The Tainune report what does not take piace, if there is not a person hidden away in any corner of this room, where he suppased he would not be seen, I hope he will put that down." Again, when he referred to The Tainune report of one of Mr. Greeley's speeches, he said that "though faise and infamous as he knew the reports in that paper to be, and faise and infamous as he knew the reports in that paper to be, and faise and infamous as he knew the reports in that paper to be, and faise and infamous as he knew the reports in that paper to be, and faise and infamous as he knew the reports in that paper to be, and faise and infamous as he knew the reports in the present of it. But I suppose that a man who has been repeatedly convicted of altering and outling out of his speeches, before allowing them to appear in The Glob

Grant with fulsome praise, making a very demi-god of him. The first part of his speech occupied about two hours, the latter about 30 minutes, and was remarkable for the absence of all reference to the services of Senator Wilson or to the Liberal State ticket. On being introduced, the Senator said that the people were assembled in the midst of a campaign unlike any one of the 21 that have before occurred in this country, in the marvels it presents, and positively asserted that there would in the future be neue like it. In the first place, now for the first time, every grown man who is a citizen is entitled to a vote for President. In the South all enjoy the right to vote, from the loyal man, white or black, who stood by the country in the dark bour, to him who engaged in the wickedest conspiracy the world ever saw. Mr. Greeley had reminded the people in his stump speeches, that in Arkansas some men are denied the right to vote. This the Senator said was not on account of any national law, but was the outgrowth of the doctrine of States' Rights, of which Mr. Greeley himself was now the accepted apostle. Mr. Greeley did not tell the people, he continued, that men in Georgia, white and black, were not allowed to vote, that some of them were nurdered, shot down in their tracks for opinion's sake. Again, he said, the same year that ushers in universal suffrage ushers out one of the great parties. He then dropped a few tears over the grave of the Democratic party, "a party full of statesmen, a party which while it adhered to its creed was a power in American politics." The Republican party had been in power 12 years and now the Democratic party give to another such a certificate of good character? They look over their long line of principles, he said, and find no one by which had been in power 12 years and now the Democratic party give to another such a certificate of good character? They look over their long line of statesmen and cannot find one whom they will place before the people as a candidate for the Presidency

RED-MOUTHED, PESTILENTIAL, BLATANT GREELEY BE

He said that he did not shut his eyes to the fact that raised, some good men even in Wayne County had been Induced to join the movement through misapprehension. Most of them had already discovered the baseness of the cheat, and the remainder would in November. He would not, therefore, intimate that all the men who joined the Liberals were dishonest, but this he would say: "Show me a Republican who has been turned out of office for stealing or incompetency and is angry about it; show me a man who has been passed over by some county or city State Convention, or who has failed to get the advancement he thought he deserved, and is angry about it, and in 90 cases out of 1001 will show a red-monthed, pestilential, blatant, Greeley Republican." Although the Liberal movement, he continued, had failed in all else, if had consolidated almost all the thieves of both parties, and had reformed the Republican party by leaving it. The Senator next turned his attention to some of the reforms which, he said, the Liberals were clamering for. And first, he claimed that the Civil Service was less in need of reform to-day than at any previous time. He said that two classes of men were demanding that appointments should not be made for political considerations—the Tammany Democracy, alias Greeley Democrats, and the Tammany Democracy, alias Greeley Democratic opposition to the Tenure of Office act as proof. These very men were now barking at Gen. Grant and sunplying at his heels because he appoints his friends to office and to this centiles. Of these classes, he claimed, supported the doctrine that "to the victors belonged the spoils" in Andrew Johnson's time, and clied the Democratic opposition to the Tenure of Office act as proof. These very men were now barking at Gen. Grant and sunplying at his heels because he appoints his friends to office and not his cenniles. Of these classes, he claimed, supported the doctrine that "to the victors belonged the supplying at his heels because he appoints his friends. "You bear duching of it," he continued, "while Mr. Greeley and certain other mon, who shall be nameless, were allowed to fumble all t Most of them had already discovered the baseness of th cheat, and the remainder would in November.

GREELEY'S ABSURD PLEA FOR AMNESTY. the Republican party ought to be thrown down as this Confederate, conglomerate, Dolly Varden, blackand-tan, succotash party put into power because we
have not had amnesty enough." He then drew a parallel between our treatment of the late Confederates
and that which our fathers accorded to the Tories, or
that which the French nation gives to those whom she
considers traitors, making us out to be the most magnanimous people in the world. He then drew a picture,
in the blackest of colors, of the character of Jefferson
Davis, "who had caused the blood of his countrymen to
flow until the mouths of his dogs were red with it."
He said that Mr. Greeley was not touched in the
place where his heart ought to be at the imprisonment of some boy in Wayne County, who,
never having known a mother's care, had fallen
into bad company, committed some petty crime,
and was imprisoned; he didn't come here to bail out
such a one as this, but went foo miles to Richmond to
bail that great criminal who, according to the laws of
every civilized nation, should be set to stretching hemp
and dancing in air. In 1861, when Mr. Greeley was daily
issuing orders through The Tainuxe to Mr. Lincoln, one
of them was that Jefferson Davis should be at once captured and executed. Davis was then only a traitor, but
three years after, when he had been in addition gulity
of the blackest crimes, Mr. Greeley was afraid his delicate frame would suffer in the commodious fortress
where he was confined, and went and bailed him out.
He said that there were only 180 now excluded under the
last Amnesty bill, and that Mr. Greeley, according to his
last speech, was running for the Presidency simply that
these men who do n't want amnesty and won't ask for
it shall have the right to hold office and
make laws for the people of New-York and the
whole country. Mr. Greeley, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of this State, had urged a proposition to disfrunchise any man who had been supported at
the public expense 30 days before any election, and now
he is running for the Presidency because J this Confederate, conglomerate, Dolly Varden, blackand-tan, succotash party put into power because we

OTHER LIBERAL PRETEXTS DISPOSED OF. Senator Coukling said that the next pretended reform was to stop the tendency to centralization, and that the only complaints he had seen in the Democratic and Lib eral newspapers under this head; were the Ku Klux erat newspapers under this bead; were the Ku Klux and election laws, both of which, he said, Mr. Greeley supported with all the force of his virulent vocabulary, which was saying a great deal, for there never was a pen dipped in more bitter gall, and there never was a tongue more bitterly virulent than these of one of the candidates for the Presidency. He then repeated what he said was a history of the Kn-Klux, and ended with the exclamation; "But to stop murder is centralism, and for it we are stoned." He then passed to the consideration of the national election law, repeating many times that it would insure honesty in New-York and Kings, and that Mr. Greeley need not hope that Tweed and his gang could this time count him in. New-York City and Kings County, he said, would give a majority for Grant, and that was the reason why The New-York Tanuve, that most libejous and villations of sheets, was clamoring so about the election law. The Senator passed very lightly over the plundering of the Southern States, simply asserting what he must have known to be faise, that the great apparent increase in the debts of some of them arose from comparing their debts before the war with what they are now, instead of taking the amount at the close of the war. But even admitting that there had been corruption, the General Government had nothing to do with it, any more than it had if New-York elected a corrupt man to the Legislature. If the truth were told, he said, it would be found that in the States where the Greeley coalition had been successful, as in Virginia, for instance, the Sinte debt that decreased under Wells had increased under Walker \$14,000,000.

Mr. Cookling said that he wished that centralization and election laws, both of which, he said, Mr. Greeley 4,000,000.
Mr. Coukling said that he wished that centralization

has had the effrontery to stand up in the presonce of a hundred men who heard him and deny that he ever said them, is equal to anything. I only hope that the good people of Clyde were entertained by the exhibition their benator made of himself.

A MODEL GRANT SPEECH.

Conkling's speech, which was about two and a half bours in length, may be conveniently divided into two parts—that which he devoted to the abuse of Liberal Republicans, and especially to piling up mountains of offensive and generally slangy and vulgar epithets upon the name of Mr. Greeley, The Tribune, and every one presented with it, and that in which he covered Grant Speech with the idea that if either House should become Liberal, Southern claims would be passed which would cake more money out of the Treasury than the public dash now amounts to. He said that the Fourtenth was the only danger at Washington, and then went on to damages at the claims of adlians of the damages for property destroyed during the war that would be passed as soon as either House should become Liberal, Southern claims would be passed which would be propered this part offlish great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, and it was intended to frighten the office with great care, a

paid. In the second place, it cuts off the war debt; but it contains not one word which stands between the coun-try and the payment of these claims. The only protec-tion against them is a Republican Congress."

MORE FALSEHOOD AND VITUPERATION. Mr. Conkling at this point launched out into his ser-vile praise of Gen. Grant, particularly ordering The President Grant is the only Chief Executive in forty

President Grant is the only Chief Executive in forty years who has not accepted a gift. Every other President has accepted a carriage and horses. In this part of his speech has the briefly over the ground covered in his New-York speech early in the campaign. After that he amused himself for half an hour in selecting isolated passages from Mr. Greeley's speeches and perverting their meaning, in most cases not even quoting the passages, although he said he held them in his hand. A single instance will serve as an example. He asserted that Mr. Greeley in his Pittsburgh speech "said that the South had a moral right to secede."

I have seen Mr. Conking under great excitement many times in the Senate, and have often seen him step out into the alise by the side of his seat with the air of a Bowery bully and indulge in language that no gentleman would use toward his associates in the Senate, even in the heat of debate, going so near to the line that divides parliamentary from unparliamentary language that it was hard to tell which side of it he was on; but I never heard a speech even from him that equaled that of last night in richness of invective, in the accumulation of slang words which poured out one after another like water, or in vindictive misrepresentation and faisehood. I have not reported all he said, as far as possible, in his own words.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE. THE MEETING AT SYRACUSE-WHAT THEY PRO-

SYRACUSE, Oct. 28 .- A meeting of the S Temperance Committee was held in this city, yesterday, the Hon. John O'Donnell presiding. H. S. McCullom A. A. Rost, who act with the new Prohibition party, were declared vacant, and John Tythe of Buffale and Milton A. Fowler of Ponghkeepsie were chosen to fill the vacancies. A resolution was adopted to hold an adjourned meeting the last Tuesday evening in November, and to invite other committees in sympathy with the movement to neet with them. Three sub-committees were appointed to report at that meeting, one on a pian for organizing the Temperance Electors of the State for the future, one to prepare an address to the temperance voters, and one on the form of a law to be asked of the next Legislature, and on the form of a petition to be circulated in the state.

The XIIIth District Tammany Assembly Convention unanimously nominated Christopher Fine for member of Assembly last evening. The XIIIth District Apollo Hall Assembly Convention also nominated

net at No. 230 Third-ave., and nominated Nicholas Haughton.

XVIIIth District Apollo Hall Convention.

The XIVth Assembly District Tammany Hall Assistant

Aldermanic Couvention met at No. 138 First-ave., and nominated Wm. Glesson.
The Vth District Grant Republican Convention met at No. 189 Chatham-st., and nominated Matthew Stewart

for Congress.

The XIIIh District Apollo Hall Assembly Convention met at No. 101 Avenue D. last night, and nominated John Dinkle for Assembly.

The following is a complete list of Congress nominations made in this city thus far:

| Apollo Hall. | Apollo Hall. | Apollo Hall. | Apollo Hall. |

GEN. BANK'S ADDRESSES A LARGE MEETING AT CHARLESTOWN-THE LIBERALS UNDAUNTED

THE LIBERALS OF EASTERN MASSACHU-

-FAILURE OF GRANT MEN TO DRAW OFF THE AUDIENCE.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Oct. 23 .- Monument Hall was crowded to-night to overflowing in honor of Gen. N. P. Banks, the Liberal Republican candidate for ss in the Vth District. The meeting was called to and Brown Club of Charlestown, and the following officers were unanimously chosen: President, Col. So Parsons; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Richard Frothing-ham, Dr. J. Warren Towne, the Hon. T. T. Sawyer, Caleb Rund, Oliver Ayer, and other prominent citizens. After the announcement of the officers, the first speaker, Edward Hamilton of Boston, was introduced. He spoke in a most stirring address of the services which Gen. Banks had rendered, not only in the interest of his constituents, but in the interest of the Gen. Banks rose up in defense of his country, in answer to President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 been in Congress many years, and no man dare say he rations, or that he can in any way be approache for corrupt purposes. After a full review of

the past record of Gen. Banks, the speaker took his seat amid vociferous cheering, when Gen. Banks was intro-duced to the audience by Col. Parsons, in a very neat speech. Col. Parsons, in the course of his remarks, said that when President Lincoln was in Boston in 1860, he was sent for, and in the course of a conversation Mr. Lincoln said: "Colonel, there is one man in Boston-yes, only one man in New-England-whom I am anxious to "And who is he !" "That man is N. P. Banks." [Prolonged cheers.] Gen. Banks then commenced his speech, as follows: "My fellow-citizens of Charlestown and Mr. President, it gives me pleasure to meet you here this evening. If I had any doubts of having friends in Charlestown, those doubts are dispelled this evening. I am sorry that our friends on the Grant side have taken ple away from this hall-[laughter]-but if they have any Crédit Mobilier stock outside we could not stick it in this large hall to-night. Gen. Banks said he had good and great reasons for opposing the Grant Administratration, and he felt proud of the position he had taken in the present campaign. The General fully demonstrated to his hearers the terrible efforts which were being made to keep life in the present Administration. but was proud to say that on the 4th of next March ter minates the military government. He then took up the subject of the late so-called Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pitteburgh. It had been lagely circulated by Grant organs, he said, that I was one of the signers of the call for that Convention; but, my I now emphatically and publicly say that I did not sign such a call. My reason for not signing it was because I saw plainly that it was gotten up for the purpose of indorsing Gen. Grant and his Administration, which I did not consider it the duty of a true American citizen to inderse. I will tell you, friends, how my name came on that call. I have here in my hand a letter from Gen. Burnside, dated July 8, 1872, in which he says: "We have taken the liberty to append your name to the call for a Soldiers' and Sai append your name to the call for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be holden in Pittsburgh, Pa., and hope it will me et with your approval." This, my friends, is the history of how my name was used without authority. [Cries of Forgive, Frauds, &c.] Gen. Banks said he not long ago met Gen. Burnside, and was asked to spend an hour with him in talking over the subject of Grant's reflection. But, my friends, a he continued, I am now spending that hour for Horace Greeley's election, and in a better cause, after a full review of the present political aspect of the country. Warning his hearers not to faiter on election day, and to sed that no such frauds were perpetrated as those in Fennsylvania. If honesty rules supreme, success is ours. The speaker closed, after a speech of two hours, amid great enthusiasm. Gooch, the Grant candidate, used every effort to get up a parade to-night, to try and draw the people from Gen. Banks's meeting, but the attempt was a perfect failure. The laboring masses in the Vth District are unanimous for Gen. Banks. At a late hour the meeting adjourned,

The laboring masses in the vin District are unanimous for Gen. Banks. At a late hour the meeting adjourned, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering for the Libera

THE SEABROOK DISASTER. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 23 .- At the coroner's incuest, to-day, ever the body of Capt. Norton, who was killed in the recent railroad disaster at Senbrook, five employes of the railroad were recent railroad disaster at Seabrook, Eve employes of the railroad were examined, also Joseph S. Bradstreet of Gardiner, who identified the hody of Capt. Norton. Charles F. Dow of East Sallabury, the brakeman of the freight train that last left Seabrook, and who was accountable for the condition of the switch that caused the anash-up, was examined, and before he had concluded the inquest was adjourned. He said he placed the switch right for the Pullman train, but did not lock it. Three freight trains were delayed between Portamouth and Seabrook on the night of the disaster and before it occurred.

PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH. M. Fournier, the French representative at the

testion Court, was to return to Faris yeaterday.

Mr. J. R. Partridge, the United States Minister to Brazil, who is now on leave of absence, has arrived in Paris.

....The Warren-ave. Baptist Church of Boston has made a second application to the Rev. G. P. Pestacost of Brooklyn, B. Y., to become its pastor. It is said that he will accept the offer.

IRELAND'S FATE.

MR. FROUDE'S THIRD LECTURE

GRATTAN'S FRUITLESS FFFORTS TO ACHIEVE NA TIONAL INDEPENDENCE BY MEANS OF THE THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS -UNION WITH ENGLAND A VITAL NECES-SITY AFTER THE GREAT REBELLION.

James Anthony Froude, the English Historian, delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on "The Relations between England and Ireland," at Association Hall, last evening. The important parts of his

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have described to you the principles of government which prevailed in Ireland luring the greater part of the last century. We have no right to be surprised that the result was not satisfactory. The natural remedy was revolution, and if the Irish could have made revolution, had they possessed sufficient unity of purpose, sufficient national virtue, sufficient patriotism in the proper sense of the word to have risen up and sworn that they would end their servitude or all die, the whole world would have but whether people are strong enough to make revolu-tions or not, the laws under which society is allowed to xist do not fail in one way or another to punish injustice. Misgovernment like curses always comes home to cost. [Applause.] What Ireland could not accomplish

for herself. America accomplished for her. grants had set steadily from the shores of Ireland to America. The Cromwellians, the Scotch and English Calvinists, the artisans and mechanics, the missionaries of industry and reformation who had been planted in the Isle at lucid intervals of statesmanship had been driven out by the restraints of Government and the pedantry of Episcopalianism. They had come to America in the same way, against the mother country which the Catholic peasantry come now. They had brought with them a consciousness of wrong, and waited only to

WRONGS OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

A century waned. Irish society began to show symp of the poor starving creatures was at first most creditanjury or none. They petitioned only to be allowed to

hem, and the English viceroys allowed that never had people a greater justification for revolt. Allow me to say, they had a very great many more wrongs to com-plain of at the time than had America at the time she asserted her own independence. Lord Townsend Government, drew a graphic picture of the landlords' tyranny. But, of course, there was no redress. A conand Parliament law at that time was, unfortunately, landlords' law. The year before the tea had been sent floating in Boston Harbor the exasperated emigrants unusually numerous. Ulster linen manufacture had been developed by the the Southern provinces, Ulster was a garden. Land had increased greatly in value. Capital made in trade had santry had converted bog and mountain into corn and flax fields. The noble lords to whom a large part of these lands belonged, as it was called, who these lands belonged, as it was called, who had never, perhaps, so much as cast their eyes on the surface of their property, concluded that the increased value did not belong to the tenants who had created it, but to themselves who had allowed it to be created. As leases fell in, they demanded enormous fines before they would renew them, or rents which could not possibly be paid. They served ejectments without a scruple. Families which had been a hundred years upon the soil, chiefly Protestants, were turned adult. These were made homeless and houseless, and were robbed—for no other word can be used about it—by those who ought to have been their natural protectors.

Most, if not all, of these poor people came off to New-England. In the whole number there was probably not a man who could draw trigger or carry a knapsack that did not try to clear scores with the representatives of England in the War of Independence. Nor, as I told

may now be chiertained here on these Irish questions, there was a time when the Irish Protestants were nearer to America in heart and in sentiment than the Catholics. As this statement of mine has been loudly questioned, I shall prove what I say. [Applause.]

You must allow me to read an address to you from the leading Catholics of Ireland to the Irish Secretary, in the momentous year of 1775. It was signed by many of the Catholic nobility, and purports, as you see, to represent the feeling of the whole Catholic community.

the Catholic nobility, and purports, as you see, to represent the feeling of the whole Catholic community.

VIEWS OF THE CATIOLIC NOBLES.

"Sir (so it runs), we flatter ourselves that the occasion, the motives, and your goodness will engage you to excuse this trouble. As we are informed that an intended subscription among His Majesty's affectionate, loyal and dutiful Roman Catholic subjects of the Kingdom of Ireland to raise a fund among curselves to be employed to encourage recruits to enlist for His Majesty's service was never indeed necessary by the Government, yet being desirons to give every assistance in our power, and to give every proof our sincere affection and Grateful attachment to the most sacred person and Government of the best of kings, and justly abhorring the unnatural rebellion which has lately broken out among some of his American subjects against His Majesty's most sacred person and Government, impressed with a deep sense of our duty and allegiance, and feeling ourselves loudly called upon by every motive and every tie that can affect the hearts of good and loyal subjects, we take the liberty to make on this interesting occasion an hamble tender of our duty and affection to our good and symbolic type of the liberty to make on this interesting occasion an hamble tender of our duty and affection to our good and hands, unarmed indeed, but zealous, ready and desirous to exert themselves strenuously in defense of his najesty against all his enemies of what denomination whatever, in any part of the world wherever they may be; and to exert in an active manner the loyalty and obedience which has falways been with them, unanimous, constant and unafterable, &c., &c."

This remarkable address might tempt English administrators less virtuous than Mr. Gladatone to reconsider their policy towards the Irish Catholics. Eighty years of penal laws had produced this passionante devotion to the bost of Kings." [Amusement.] Seventy years had followed of apologies, abject apologies, concessions of histice to Irel

IRELAND'S RELATIONS TO AMERICA.

But I am speaking here of the relations of the two parties in Ireland and America, and by the side of this ddress of the Cathones I will lay a letter of the Viceroy to Lord North, written at precisely the same time. The

address of the Catholics I will iny a letter of the Vicercy to Lord North, written at precisely the same time. The Irish House of Commons was composed almost entirely of the land gentry, the members of the Established Church, and of all classes of Irish Protestants, those less likely to sympathize with America. Though a house so composed the Vicercy had succeeded in carrying with very great difficulty as he confessed, and with the help of a purchased majority, a bare vote condemning the revoit of the Colonies.

The letter alluded to the gaining strength of the Presbyterians in the North, who in their hearts, it says, are Americans, and who are seeking to induce I reland to take an adverse part in this contest.

You will see from these papers, resumed the lecturer, that I have not misstated the part taken by the two sections of Ireland at the opening of the war. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, the Revolution broke the chains of Ireland, both Catholic and Protestant. The same questions were at stake on both sides of the Atlantic—the right of the mother country to utilize her so-called dependencies for her own interest; and the struggle decided in one country was decided in the other. I will not weary you with details of the familiar story. As the wrestle with America grew more intense, England's other enemies took advantage of her difficulties. France, Spain, and Holland successively declared war against her. She stood, a little country with her 8,000,000 souls, assailed at home with the strongest powers in Europe, and fighting desperately to retain her hold on this continuous conticent. Unjust and arrogant as was the policy that led her into her difficulties, I am most proud as an Eaglishman, from the very bottom of my heart, of the courage with which she bore herself in that tremendous conflict. (Applause.) Becould not conquer America, but she could still give account of those neighbors of hers whe thought to quit reckoning with her when her hands were tied. (Applause.) Her Redneys could still styter the armies of

MR. GRATTAN'S CHARACTER AND POLICY. But her experience here had not been thrown away. She understood that if she was to keep her remaining colonies she must listen to their just complaints, and did not care to provoke another domestic war. A

beginning was made in Ireland with the repeal of some Roman Catholic disability. So fast as any law was seen to be clearly wrong and impolitic England now made haste to repeal it, and having once launched upon a career of reform, in a very few years she would not have left the Irish one civil or social grievance to complain of, had it not been for one cause.

I say there was no practical wrong at that time of which Ireland had to complain that would not have been removed completely, and in a very few years, under the Constitution as it stood at the time of Lard Cornwallis's surrender. But Ireland demanded the concession of her own Parliament and freedom from English legislation. You say Ireland was the best judge of her own disorders and the best judge of the remedies that would cure them. I reply that self-government is the best of all forms of government, and for that reason it requires the best kind of men to administer it. [Applause.] It requires experience, wisdom, self-restraint, union, patriotism. England had governed Ireland ill, most ill. Granted; but looking to Ireland's actual state and the condition of the Irish people, was there better hope for Ireland if the authority of England was altogether removed?

I wish to speak with all honor, admiration, even enthusiastic admiration, of Mr. Grattan. Not only was Mr. Grattan one of the most brilliant orators of his own and of any age, but, what is more to the purpose, one of the mast honest of men. In the secret State correspondence of those years I have looked into mysteries which the right hand that wrote them would gladly have concealed from the left. In these singular labyrinths of intrigue and treachery I found Irishmen, whose names stand fair enough, concerned in transactions which show them to have been knaves and scoundrels, but I never found a shadow of stain on the reputations of this kind. They passed by and over him without giving lim even the pain of turning nis back upon them. At every step of his life Grattan was governed entirely by what he

TRELAND DEMANDS A SEPARATE PARLIAMENT As the American war approached its last year, every available soldier was withdrawn from Ireland. The equest was one which could not be refused. Corps

and rapped their hands on the cloud. She should now Ireland had been a province too long. She should now be free.

America was winning absolute independence. Mr. Grattan clidn't go so far as America. She was willing Ireland should remain united by the tie of a common sovereign, but she wanted to be independent of the English Parliament, the English Minister, and the English law courts. She should have her own Legislature and her own Cabinet, and she should be governed henceforward by such laws, and no other, as the representatives of her own people had made for her. England had had enough just then of attempting to coerce unwilling representatives. English statesmen did not concent from themselves the danger of the experiment to be tried.

willing representatives. English statesment in not concent from themselves the danger of the experiment to
be tried.

It was not without having considered that question
from a point of view little dreamed of by the Irish patriots that they were willing at last that the experiment
should receive a trial. They gave way. The Constitution of 1782 was established, and amid cannon salvo,
patriotic eloquence flowing like water-spouts, and a
volley of 50,000 muskets, Ireland was declared
a nation. Esto perpetua / exclaimed Grattan, winding
up the magnificent peroration of the finest speech eyer
heard in the House, on College-green. If the curtain
could then have failen in Ireland, could she then have
withdrawn among her own mists, we should have taken
leave of her at that moment, with the belief that she had
shaken off her mourning weeds, and that her regeneration was 22 hast complete.

History, dispels the illusion. How could the other
wise 1 So little hope had England that good would come
of the rash adventure that at one time in the English
Cabinet thoughts were entertained of taking Ireland at
her word. The volunteers threatened that if the Constitution was refused they would break from England
altogether. What if England had told them they were
free to go 1 If she was to retain no control over the Legislature of Ireland and no control over the military force,
then was it worth while to retain a mere titular sovercignty!

What had she before done to the million Protestant and the two million Roman Catholics since they were so

auxious to be independent, and to take their independence and then settle their own differences! Was it likely that this revolution was seriously contemplated? Lord Rodney had destroyed the French fleet in the West Indies, and America was strong enough to strangle a serpent that came seeking her, but too young yet to scarch adventures in the other hemisphere. No other power would have been able to interfere, and a few years' experience under such conditions might have done more than other conditions of affars to make Ireland sick of it. The Duke of Portland, however, after specifying certain conditions which he intended to exact from the frish Parliament in his new position, went on thus in a most private and secret dispatch:

"The refusal of the Irish Parliament to consent to the subject is such an indication of sinister designs as would warrant England in throwing up the government, and leaving it to that fate which their foily and treachery should deserve. If such should be their sentiments after our effort to endeavor to bring them to a sense of their condition and of the responsibility of such refusal, I should hesitate but little to order the first, and leave them to be the victims of their own insanity, as the country, on such terms, would not be worth pasturing."

If the English Cabinet had been troubled with moral scruples, I do not doubt that to have left Ireland a while in this way to herself would have simplified the Irish problem for all time. No friend to either party would have entered the island, and Protestant and Catholic would have been left to fight out their battles in their own may. The Protestants were inferior in numbers, but they had the wealth, the education, and the arms. They had the energy and the inferior in numbers, but they had the relative condition of the two parties at that time, think that the numerical strength of the Celtic Catholics would have availed them little, and they would have been, in all probability, either minated or completely subjugated.

The answer to the pape

REAL VALUE OF GRATTAN'S REFORMS. The answer to the papers was not satisfactory, but in justice to the Catholics the Duke of Portland was not al-lowed to fulfill his threat. England determined to make

the best of the opposition.

You will now have to observe the value of self-govern ment to a country conditioned as Ireland was. England

ment to a country conditioned as Ireland was. England had a pretty clear and direct authority to hold the Empire together. It was necessary for her to have some authority, still more if she intended to follow out the cause of beneficent legislation which she had commenced for the regeneration of the country. Ireland had obtained liberty; Ireland had obtained judicial independence. If liberty and independence were to realize anything, now at last the field would be clear, and the landlords who had clamored for political reform were in alliance with the genius of the peasant. Dean Swift somewhere says, the greatest bissing to a country is the man who can make land grow two ears of corn where only one grew before. Grattan's Beform Law for Ireland was as barren as they found it. The Constitution of 1621 might hold out against the encroachment of England, but there were no guarantees against famine, anarchy, and social tyranny. Here is Ireland—here is Dublin described by an eye-witness in 1783, within a year of that ever memorable event:

"The Defenders," so this writer says, "lived on the spoils like wasps sucking a peopie's blood. Farmers are ruined; the avenues to the Parliament House are beset by strife; manufactures are praying for relief against approaching famine; the guards of the city are doubled, and ordered to hold themselves ready to massacre the people."

In the midst of this scene occurs a singular illustration

and ordered to held themselves ready to massacre the people."

In the midst of this scene occurs a singular illustration of the new judicial system. There was nothing for which Grattan had fought harder. Irish causes were to be decided in Irish courts, and appeals were to be heard in the Irish House of Lords. The very first case which came on for hearing was an exceedingly difficult one. It involved a large property which was to be divided, and debts were of the greatest consequence. A decree had been given by the judges, but such was the plan that the decision had been rendered by the casting vote of the Lord Chancellor. The case was carried up before the House of Lords, and an Irish nobleman who besides his peerage was elergyman, the Dean of Derry, actually wrote to one of the litigants and promised him his vote for £200. [Laughter.]

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AT ITS LOWEST EBB.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AT ITS LOWEST EBR. And what was Grattan about, now that he had eman-cipated his country! Was Grattan discovering how the peasants should feed their starving children! The peasants should feed their starving children? The members of the House of Commons were engaged then in obstructing the administration, and Grattan had no longer power to lead them. They had discovered that by their new opposition, their power of imprisoning the Government was increased, and they were engaged in adjusting their demands upon the Irish Opposition members, which their peace now rendered necessary. Corruption which was before so escandalous had now become infamous. The ordinary business of administration could not be carried on unfil the Members of Parliament had been rewarded according to their notion of their own deserts. The English viceroys could not help themselves, for the purse, strings were speedily untied by designing men. Dublin soon became an open market for Government offices; and sinecures, peeragea and places of State were openly exposed at public sale. Irish political morality was completely sapped. The Houses of the Legislature were filled with an army of noblemen greedy to swallow the golden bait. The free Ireiand, welcomed in with so much enthusiasm, existed only to bring liberty into contempt.

much enthusiasm, existed only to bring liberty into contempt.

The principal thing for the Irish member of Parliament to look at was for opportunities to destroy the Government, and not for any public purpose of good or any useful association, but simply to extort further benefits of money and promises for its leading members. The Government was sometimes realsted amid mingled indignation and distrust, but resistance, if successful, was possibly won by further uses of the same dishonorable influences. Such was Ireland in the times before the Constitution of 1782 from a living reality. Such was Ireland when she saw in Europe, high above the amske of the burning Bastile, arising the terrible portent of the French Revolution.

Already they had demanded Parliamentary reform in Ireland. The House of Commons, as it stood, was too evident a mockery. It consisted at this time of 300 mem-

THE RING ARRAIGNED.

MAYOR HALL, FIELDS, AND TWEED IN OYER

AND TERMINER. THE OLD INDICTMENTS SUSTAINED-FIELDS FOR FEITS HIS BAIL AND DISAPPEARS-MAYOR HALL PLEADS "NOT GUILTY" TO THE NEW INDICTMENT AND HIS TRIAL PROCEEDS AT ONCE-WM. M. TWEED APPEARS AND GIVES NEW BAIL.

Yesterday's session of the Oyer and Terminer was series of surprises, and proved the most interesting and exciting held in many months. The announce ment that William M. Tweed, having been recalled from the country by his counsel, would appear in court to give bail on the new charges against him, attracted to the court-room a large audience of prominent men, and an unusual representation of the Bar. The audience outside the railing was chiefly composed of middle aged and elderly gentlemen, attracted mainly through curiosity. Within the railing, at the counsels' desk, were John E. Burrell, John Graham, John D. Townsend, Wm. J. Fullerton, John McKeon, Samuel G. Courtney. Elihu Root, W. O. and Willard Bartlett, Aaron J Vanderpoel, Ira Schaffer, Henry L. Clinton, and Wheeler H. Peckham (the last two associated with Judge Garvin for the prosecution), and many others. The whole Court appeared as in a state of nervous apprehension, and minor matters were hurried through with a haste that betokened the greater in terest in the greater case.

FIELDS FORFEITS HIS BAIL. As soon as the Stokes case (reported else

where) had been disposed of, and Judge Brady had asked what further business was in hand, District-Attorney Garvin rose and announced that this was the day set down for the trial of Thomas C. Farner, and William A. Beach, counsel for Fields, at once arose, and with something of an air of apology, proceeded to intimate, as mildly for his client as he could, that Mr. Fields had run away and left his bondsmen to pay his ferfeited bail. He stated that he had not been able to hold any communication with his client, which shows that Mr. Fields has neglected his counsel more than his other friends. It is known that he visited Bertholf's, in Harlem-lane, as late as Thursday last, and was seen on Sixth-ave., last Saturday. He has been hiding, as previously stated, in Forty-fifth-st., and in a dwelling above Fordham, near the Belmont House. Nevertheless, Mr. Beach went on to say that "It was very well understood that he was not in the city or State, and, the in stood that he was not in the city or State, and, the in dictment being for a felony, it could be tried in his absence. The only question, he added, is whether his bail should be forfeited. I wish to make an appeal for his bondsmen, who have had no opportunity to produce him. I submit to your Honor that I think the circumstances have been sufficient to warrant the belief that he will return in a short time. It is somewhat harsh that the gentlemen should be made to suffer the forfeiture of their bonds. It is only an enforcement of the forfeiture against innocent gentlemen. They have had no opportunity to remedy that. I hope, therefore, the prosecution will not press for a forfeiture of the hond. The Clerk then formally called upon Fields to appear and answer, and upon his bondsmen to produce him;

and answer, and upon an above the liber, the bail was declared forfeited. As if to convey the idea that he really expected Fields to off— himself for trial, Mr. Beach asked for delay in the collection of the bond, and the District-Attorney voluntarily granted 30 days delay. In view of the previous delays granted in this case, and the impossibility of offering a defense to the volume of proof against Fields, this further grace caused about equal expressions of ridicule and indignation, many declaring it absurd to think of Fields's return for trial, while others considered it a mockery of has and justice which would not have been considered had the culprit been an ordinary thief or his bendsmen not important and wealthy persons. They are william J. Florence and Michael J. Greig, both residents of the upper part of the city. It is understood that they were amply secured by Fields months ago, and will suffer nothing by his disappearance. It was generally accepted that Fields would not soon reappear, and he is to be added to the long list of the Ring criminals who have "left their country for their country's good," and will not return until they find solitary exile in other lands harder to bear than confinement at hard work in States Prison.

THE OLD INDICTMENTS "HOLD WATER." As soon as the case of Fields had reached this ridiculous conclusion Judge Brady still further de layed the proceedings which the crowd were most auxiously anticipating (for Tweed had been seen outside). by announcing his decision in the application to quash the indictments against Wm. M. Tweed which were found in the General Sessions a year ago. This decision has been reserved for several days, and was looked for ward to with great anxiety by the lawyers immediately concerned pro. and con., if by nobody else. The arguham, and like most of the efforts of that gentleman re-ferred to nearly everything in heaven and earth and the newspapers, except the point in question. The prompt and brief decision of Judge Brady was receiling and incoherent argument (f) of his counsel. This important decision, affecting several other cases, and declaring the indictments found under such difficulties a year ago to be valid, was delivered in the following

Morus:

I have arrived at the conclusion that the indictment sufficient. I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon it to the reason that I should forestail other arguments, have given it full and complete consideration, and ruse to quash the indictment. Mr. Bartlett of counsel for Mr. Tweed raised the point

that the decision as announced did not cover the whole of the preliminary objection, and called his attention to the fact that the subject matter is the same in each indictment. The Judge replied that he had considered with reference to each being the same offense.

MR TWEED OFFERS BAIL.

While the Fields case was yet unfinished William M. Tweed made his appearance in the Clerk's office adjoining the court-room, and sent word to Sheriff Brennan, that having just returned to the city and been delayed at the depot, he had gone direct to the court-room. The Sheriff and his Deputy, Judson Jarvis, who held the warrant for his arrest, immediately appeared, and Mr. Tweed went through the formal process of capture. He remained inside the Cierk's room for several inutes, appearing once or twice at the door, evidently mpatient to be denc with the vexatious business. Mear time, while he was thus in waiting, Mayor Hait entered the court-room, and the Court, impatient to have the more serious business with Mr. Tweed begin, were treated for a few minutes to something in the style of comedy, which at length became quite dramatic. These proceedings are detailed below in their proper place, though not in the proper order of their occurrence. Finally, however, Mr. Tweed entered the Court and mietly took his seat behind his counsel. Mr. Graham,

interrupting the proceedings in the Hall case, imme-diately rose, and at once began one of those ill-judged tirades against newspapers, Sheriff, and opposing coun sel which have characterized his whole career, and which have been occasionally mistaken for force and strength. His speech, however, was again brought to strength. His speech, however, was again brought to sudien conclusion by a sharp rebuil from Judge Brady, the Bar generally enjoying the discomiture of the counsel. The Sheriff stood at Mr. Tweed's chair while Graham indulged in his tirade against him, and the accused evidently foll less at ease under the societing than the Sheriff, who looked as if he were thinking of something eise altogether. Mr. Graham finally reached the point of argument which he desired to make, and it was discovered, after the citation of several obscure authorities, that the counsel wanted the names of the witnesses who had testified against Tweed before the Grand Jury. These the District-Attorney offered to furnish him, but he then querulously demanded that the names be indorsed on the indictment itself. The District Attorney disputed the law which Mr. Graham cited, and the Judge refused to make an order in the case.

The ball was fixed at \$5,000 on each of two indictments (not, however, without an impotent protest from Graham

The ball was fixed at \$5,000 on each of two indictments (not, however, without an impotent protest from Graham that it was "wicked bail"), and Mr. Tweed withdrew to the District-Attorney's office, where the bond was drawn up, Aifred B. Sands, No. 135 East Twenty-sixth-st., and Edward Kearney, No. 97 Lexington-ave, becoming his sureties. The nature of the indictments has aircady been published in The Tribune. They are very voluminous, and contain little new matter. One of the witnesses swears to the division of money between Ingersoli and Tweed, which it was heretofore supposed was known only to Woodward or Watson.

In appearance, Tweed has suffered little by his troubles during the past year. He has large and full in habit as over, and his festures are little careworn. He cutered court followed by his secretary, Foster Dewsy, and accompanied pro forms by Sherif Brennan and Deputy Sherif Jarvis. He appeared reserved and kept retired, leaving his connected with the quite estentatious appearance of Mayor Hall, who could not refrain from indulging, as usual, in a hittle melo-dramatic demonstration; and the effect on the audience was altogether to the credit of Mr. Tweed. The approceedings in the case of Fields had been so shallow and absurd, and in that of the Mayor so very flippant, that the scrious and business-like conduct of Trees.